

FURTHER ADDITIONS TO THE TASMANIAN
MOLLUSCA.

By W. L. May.

(Read June 10th, 1912.)

Pl. II.

In this paper I have added eighteen species to our list, which have been described by various authors from Australian or New Zealand sources. The occurrence of three more New Zealand species is interesting; but especially so is that of a large form of *Pecten*, taken living in 100 fathoms off Cape Pillar, and which was described from fossil material by the late Professor Tate.

I also describe eight species, which appear to be new to science, and are the results of various dredging excursions. They do not present any great novelty to our previously known fauna. I have drawn the illustrations under the camera lucida from the type specimens, which will be presented to the Tasmanian Museum.

PYRENE AXIAERATA, Verco.

T.R. Soc., S. Aust., Vol. XXXIV., 1910, p. 129.

100 fathoms, off Cape Pillar, 3; 80 fath., off Schouten Id., 1; 50 fath., off Maria Id., 1 All dead. Our examples are white, with several apical whorls, rose colour, which is a good specific distinction.

MATHILDA DECORATA, Hedlev.

Mem. Aus. Mus., Vol. IV., part 6, p. 352.

One specimen from 50 fathoms, off Maria Island, which, although larger than the type, seems otherwise indistinguishable.

SCALA NEPEANENSIS, Gatliff.

P.R.S., Vic., Part I., 1906. Pl. 1. Fig 5.

Four examples from Bull Bay (Harrisson's coll.) seem a slight variety of this species.

EULIMA FRICATA, Hedley.

Rec. Aus. Mus., Vol. VI., part 4, p. 290.

Several examples from a kelp root, Frederick Henry Bay. Our shells are much smaller than the type, but I can see no other difference.

TURBONILLA PORTSEAENSIS, Gat. and Gab.

P.R.S., Vic., Sep., 1911, p. 188. Pl. XLVI., f. 1.

I have several Tasmanian specimens, collected from various localities.

CINGULINA MAGNA, Gat. and Gab.

P.R.S., Vic., Vol. XXIII., 1910, p. 84.

One specimen, from 40 fathoms, off Schouten Island.

CITHNA ANGULATA, Hedley.

Rec. Aus. Mus., Vol. VI., part 4, p. 291.

Taken in 40 and 80 fathoms, off Schouten Island, and in 50 fathoms, off Maria Island; about a dozen specimens altogether; the peripheral keel is not well developed in our shells so far collected.

ONOA BASSIANA, Hedley.

Zool. Results of Endeavour, 1911.

The type and another were taken off Devonport; depth unrecorded.

CERITHIOPSIS DANNEVIGI, Hedley.

Op. cit.

Several examples taken in 100 fathoms, off Cape Pillar, in 1907.

DANILIA TELEBATHIA, Hedley.

Op. cit.

One specimen from 80 fathoms, 10 miles east of Schouten Island.

COCCULINA COMPRESSA, Suter.

P. Mal. Soc., Vol. VIII., p 27, p. II., figs. 17, 18.

Several specimens from 40 fathoms, off Schouten Island, and also from 50 fathoms, off Maria Island. *C. coercita*, Hedley, is very similar, and if identical his name has precedence.

COCCULINA CLYPIDELLÆFORMIS, Suter.

Op. cit., figs. 19, 20.

Several examples from 40 fathoms, off Schouten Island, and also from 50 fathoms, off Maria Island. Our shells are not quite so raised as the type, but, as they vary from each other in this respect, I believe they are conspecific.

CUSPIDARIA ALTA, Verco.

T.R.S.S. Aus., Vol. XXXII., 1908, p. 198.

Taken living and dead, in 40 and 80 fathoms, off Schouten Island, and in 50 fathoms, off Maria Island.

SAXICAVA SUBALATA, Gat. and Gab.

P.R.S. Vic., Vol. XXII., 1910, p. 85.

A single valve taken from a kelp root, Frederick Henry Bay.

CHIONE MESODESMA, Quoy et Gaim.

Voyage Astrolabe, p. 532. Hedley Zool. Results Endeavour, 1911.

Plentiful, as dead valves, in 100 fathoms, off Cape Pillar; wrongly identified as *C. gallinula*, Lamk.

LUCINA MAYI, Gat. and Gab.

P.R.S. Vic., 1911, p. 189, Pl. XVII., fs. 8, 11.

It has been taken in the Derwent Estuary and Frederick Henry Bay. This is the species recorded as *L. fabula*, Reeve, by Tate and May, p. 431.

LUCINA BRAZIERI, Sowb. (*Tellina*).

P.Z.S., 1883, p. 31, Pl. VII., f. 2.

Several examples taken in 15 fathoms, Geographe Strait, Schouten Island, and in 40 fathoms 5 miles seawards. One living specimen is a bright yellow. It is similar in shape to the last, but without the radiating sculpture.

CHLAMYS ANTIAUSTRALIS, Tate.

T.R.S.S. Aus., Vol VIII., 1886, p. 106.

Numbers of large single valves occurred in 100 fathoms off Cape Pillar, and a few young shells were taken living. Previously it was only known in its fossil state.

MARGINELLA INÆQUIDENS. Sp. Nov.

Pl. II., fig. 1.

Shell bluntly, and roundly, pyriform, white, spire quite hidden. Aperture as long as the shell, curved, widening anteriorly to the rounded front. Outer lip, somewhat thickened, smooth, arising from the centre of the flattened summit it rises above the shell, and after curving well outward descends straightly towards the

front, where it curves round to form a very strong, conspicuous plait, above which, and well separated, is another very small retreating plait (in some specimens there is also a minute third plait, invisible from a front view). Length 3.5, breadth 2.3 mill.

Locality—Type from 100 fathoms, 7 miles east of Cape Pillar, with others; also from 40 fathoms off Schouten Island, and 50 fathoms off Maria Island, many living. This is very similar in general appearance to *M. cratericula*, Tate and May. It is, however, a broader shell, and lacks the peculiar crater-like summit which is so characteristic of that species.

MARGINELLA SCHOUTANICA, Sp. Nov.

Pl. II., fig. 2.

Shell small, somewhat elongated, with a distinct spire, white, and shining, whorls three, spire bluntly rounded, and bending slightly towards the right. Aperture moderately open, widening a little towards the squared front; outer lip thickened, but with a sharp edge. Columella slightly excavate, bearing four prominent, strongly ascending plications, which reach more than half way up the aperture. Length 4., breadth 2.5 mill.

Locality—Type from 40 fathoms, 3 miles east of Schouten Island, with a number of others. It is with some hesitation that I have described this shell, which has a considerable resemblance to several others. From *M. pygmæa*, Sowb., it differs in being narrower, with the plications reaching much higher on the pillar; than *M. translucida*, Sowb., it has a shorter spire, with a different apertural front, and is much smaller. It may possibly be a small form of *M. olivella*, Reeve, but there are considerable differences.

The great height reached by the plaits on the columella, the slightly nodding appearance of the spire, its small size and constant form, may distinguish it.

NATICA SCHOUTANICA, Sp. Nov.

Pl. II., fig. 3.

Shell, small, depressed, solid, yellowish-white, irregularly netted, with broken zigzag lines of chestnut, which are most distinct on the upper part of the whorl, which

is here slightly hollowed. Whorls 3, the spire very small, and but little exerted. Aperture lunate; outer lip rounded, somewhat thickened; columella slightly concave, flattened, expanding above into a broad callus, which partly covers an ample umbilicus; this latter is bounded anteriorly by a low, rounded rib, which arises from, and causes a thickening of, the columella. Diameter, major 5.5, minor 4.5, height 5. mill.

Locality—Type, with four others, from 40 fathoms, off Schouten Island; also in 50 fathoms, off Maria Island, three specimens. The operculum is at present unknown. This species has a superficial resemblance to several of our smaller Australian Naticas, but differs in its depressed form, colour ornamentation, and particularly in the peculiar form of the columella callus.

It is a very close ally of *N. Australis*, Hutton, from New Zealand, but that species has a narrower umbilicus, a more produced spire, and lacks the colour pattern.

CERITHIOPSIS TRISCULPTA, Sp. Nov.

Pl. II., fig. 4.

Shell very small, pyramidal, solid, grey-brown; whorls six, rounded, including a pullus of two and a half turns, of which the first is perfectly smooth, followed by strongly sculptured axial ribs, separated by fairly wide interspaces which are spirally lirate.

The adult sculpture commences abruptly, and consists at first of two nodulous keels; a third keel develops and continues on the lower whorls. There is a small sutural thread, which shows on the body whorl as a strong, rounded, smooth keel. The rows of nodules are separated by a deep groove, across which they are connected by a small sunken ridge. The base of the shell is smooth. Aperture subquadrate, curving round anteriorly to a short, open canal; outer lip rounded, dentated by the sculpture; columella much curved. Length 2.3, breadth 1. mill.

Locality—Type, with 4 others, from the collection of the late Mr. Frank Harrison, and probably from the Derwent Estuary, but the exact locality is uncertain.

This is a remarkable little shell, with very bold sculpture, and unlike any other species known to me.

RISSOA ARCHENSIS, Sp. Nov.

Pl. II., fig 5.

Shell solid, conical, white; whorls four, rounded, of which the first one and a half are a sharply defined protoconch, which is perfectly smooth. Sculpture: On the shoulder is a smooth slope, succeeded by two strong, rounded keels, separated by a somewhat narrower furrow; the body whorl bears eight keels, of which the two peripheral ones are much the stronger, and most distant, the lower ones being close together. Aperture rather pyriform, lip well expanded. Behind the columella is an umbilical chink. Length 2.3, breath 1.3 mill.

Locality—Type, with eight others, dredged off Arch Island, D'Entrecasteaux Channel. This species is closely related to *R. lockyeri*, Hedley, Endeavour Moll., 1911, but is distinguished by its smooth protoconch, the bicarinate spire, the broader, and more closely set body spirals, and the expanded lip.

RISSOA SCHOUTANICA, Sp. Nov.

Pl. II., fig. 6.

Shell small, pyramidal, solid, yellowish-white; whorls four and a half, including a protoconch of one and a half turns, which is very finely concentrically striated. The three adult whorls are strongly rounded, and the suture well impressed. The upper third of the whorl has a smooth slope, followed by two strongly raised, rather sharp edged keels, separated by deep furrows of about equal width; on the body whorl there is a third, but much smaller, keel, and the base of the shell is smooth, or has several obsolete, scarcely discernible keels. Aperture subcircular, lip massive, somewhat expanded, and much produced below the columella, behind which is a distinct umbilical chink. Length 2.5, breadth 1.5 mill.

Locality.—The type, with 15 others, from 40 fathoms 3 miles east of Schouten Island. This species has some resemblance to *R. imbrex*, Hedley, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 1908, but is much broader, with a different aperture. Other allies are *R. lockyeri*, Hedley, and *R. archensis*, May, from both of which it is sufficiently distinct.

AMPHITHALIMUS ERRATICA, Sp. Nov.

Pl. II., fig. 7.

Shell elongately pyramidal, or wedge-shaped, white, glassy, and hyaline. Whorls fine, rather rounded, suture well marked, the body whorl sub-angular at the periphery. Aperture nearly round, the columella lip slightly reflexed; on a side view the outer lip slopes well back from the perpendicular. The columella is simple in the type and in some co-types, but in others a small tooth-like plait appears, which, however, I think is not a true plication, but is certainly a remarkable feature. Length 2, breadth 1.3 mill.

Locality—Type, with 20 others, from 100 fathoms, 7 miles east of Cape Pillar. This seems most nearly related in form to *R. flammea*, Frauenfeld, but is longer, with another whorl, and of a thin hyaline texture.

RISSOA PERTRANSLUCIDA, Sp. Nov.

Pl. II., fig. 8.

Shell broadly conoid, white, smooth, shining, and very transparent, the pillar being clearly seen through the shell. Whorls four, rounded, the suture deeply impressed. Aperture subquadrate, lip thin, slightly expanded; pillar straight, behind which is a false umbilicus. Length 2, breadth 1.5 mill.

Locality—Type, with 15 others, from 100 fathoms, 7 miles east of Cape Pillar. This species has very much the appearance of a *Cyclostrema*, but appears to be imperforate.
